(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2296.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1791.

WARSAW, *September* 22.

THE court of Petersburgh remain firmly resolved to do all in their power to oblige the Turks to agree to a peace upon reasonable terms; therefore it is not likely that Russia will agree to the terms proposed by Prussia, by which the czarina is not only to restore all she has taken from the Turks, but also to give up the Crimea to the Ottoman Porte.

Sept. 23. In a late session of the diet, the proposal for a treaty of commerce with Prussia was brought upon the carpet; and if the plan laid before the diet should take place, Dantzic will be reduced to a truly deplorable situation; insomuch, that the mere report of what was in agitation here having reached that city, had occasioned a disturbance among the third class of its inhabitants, who had resolved to send a deputation hither to declare, "that if the interest of their city were not more seriously taken into consideration, they must look for some other protector."

Sept. 29. In the session of this 22d instant, the king appointed M. Oraczewski, minister plenipotentiary from his majesty and the republic to the court of France, and M. Marki, minister plenipotentiary to that of Madrid.

The plan of the treaty of commerce with the court of Berlin, has been approved of in the diet, and sent to the marquis de Lucchesini, the Prussian envoy, who on Sunday last set off for Bucharest, and took with him four Turks, who were made prisoners by the Russians, and saved themselves in Poland.

DANTZIC, *September* 23.

Our deputies are arrived at Warsaw; and we learn from thence, that there are hopes of the treaty of commerce with Prussia being settled, so that the trade of Dantzic will not materially suffer by it. The three estates assembled on the 18th, at the council chamber, to debate on the present situation of affairs, when they resolved to wait the answer of the king of Poland to the request of the citizens, before any thing further is proceeded upon.

COPENHAGEN, *October* 2.

Mr. Hammond, the charge des affairs from the court of London, on the 27th of September, received letters of recal, he being designed to go in that capacity to Madrid. He is succeeded by captain Drake, who left London very precipitately to discharge the purport of his mission to our court as soon as possible, which we are assured is not very favourable to the interests of Russia, and relates to the conduct which the cabinet of St. James's requires on the part of Denmark at this time. However, be it as it will, a Russian squadron is expected to winter in our ports; and one ship of the line, a brigantine and frigate, which belong to that fleet, are arrived already. But, on the other hand, orders have been issued to disarm all the ships of the line belonging to our squadron.

VIENNA, *October* 2.

We learn from Wallachia, that the truce ratified by the Porte was publicly announced in the army at Bucharest on the 18th of September. Prince Potemkin is said to be expected in this city soon.

On the 10th of last month, the truce between the prince of Saxe Cobourg and the grand vizier, was so far concluded, that both parties evacuated all hostilities, but each keeps the territory and towns they are in possession of, till the signing of the definitive treaty of peace. The place is not yet fixed for the holding of the congress.

BERLIN, *October* 7.

This day a Chasseur arrived from general Mollendorf, in West-Prussia, since which it is reported, that he has ordered two regiments to take possession of the suburb of Dantzic called Landscur; and that five other regiments have received orders to take possession of the other suburbs.

Yesterday orders were sent for the return of the train bodies of the third army, which were discharged.

Oct. 9. A courier is just arrived from count Lusi with the news of a convention or armistice having been signed, on the 19th inst. by the prince of Cobourg and the grand vizier, under his mediation and guarantee, as Prussian plenipotentiary.

BRUSSELS, *October* 12.

The emperor since his coronation has addressed his ultimate manifesto to the congress, in which he professes a cessation of arms for three weeks, in order to consider of an arrangement: hitherto it is still the main object he has in view, and he wishes the presence of his army now on the march not to prove distressing to the people; but they seem to reject his benevolent intentions, and the public voice calls out "No armistice—No accord! Send Leopold to the devil."

There was an idea at first that congress had accepted of a truce, because they have resolved to suspend the promotion of officers till the 29th inst. but it seems that they have taken that resolution only in order to commemorate, by a general promotion, the anniversary of the publication of the manifesto at Hoogstraeten on the 14th of October, 1789.

On Wednesday last there happened here a scene of barbarity which surpasses the refinement of cruelty, and which occasioned the most violent alarms during the whole day. The peasants of Laecken revived a procession, which had not appeared these thirty years, and it was escorted through this city by all the communities of friars, &c. On passing the grand place, a young man observing the capuchins on the march, said to a friend of his—"*On voit toujours ces f—s Capucins qui se fessent par tout*"—"Those d—d capuchins are always thrusting themselves in;" this single speech procured him a slap in the face from a bystander, and a mob immediately collected, who, pretending to avenge a religious cause, fell upon him unmercifully with fabres, &c. and then dragged him severely wounded to the prison of the Madelonets. The fury of the mob, (to the disgrace of the volunteers, several of whom were in the number) was soon wound up to such a pitch by various pretences they devised of his being a Vonckiste, in that they failed to the prison, and insisted on his being delivered up to them to be executed. They overpowered the guard, and took him away to the great place, in the front of the Hotel de Ville, where they had him confessed and hung up to the lanthorn post, but the cord breaking, he fell half alive to the ground, and then with the most cannibal barbarity, they sawed off his head with a hand saw; and, sticking it on a broomstick they carried it in triumph all round the town, and even to the congress door, where they stopped to display it: Mr. Vandernoot then addressed them with the utmost severity, and told them that if he were to read them for the recovery of their liberty to make such an use of it, he should totally abandon them; but it was then too late for argument, and had there been any police in Brussels, the affair took up time enough to have prevented it entirely. The youth was of an unblemished character, and had been disappointed in marriage by means of a capuchin friar, which occasioned him to make the speech he so dearly paid for—he was employed in a cotton manufactory, and has brothers here.

It is a singular circumstance that this unfortunate event should have happened exactly on the anniversary of a similar spectacle at Paris, which also took place on the 6th of October; many persons were wounded in the mob, and the greatest tumult prevailed all the day, as they threatened to go on in the same way with many others, but happily the patroles did prevent the continuance of such outrages.

HAMBURG, *October* 19.

By the latest letters from Berlin we learn, that the emperor's answer respecting the late Reichenbeck convention, gives hopes of continuance of peace between the courts of Vienna and Berlin; but it is not so with regard to Russia, who, resenting the interference of Prussia in the commenced treaty for peace with the grand vizier, has ordered prince Potemkin to march with the army at Bender, and attack the Turks, the event of which will govern the empress's future intentions.

LONDON, *October* 15.

Yesterday evening at six o'clock, a lieutenant of the navy arrived at the earl of Chatham's house in the admiralty, with letters from earl Howe, commander in chief of the grand fleet at Spithead.

The king of Hungary, since his being elected emperor of Germany, makes some removes in his diplomatique corps. Among other exchanges a new minister visits our court as envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

By the last mail from France there is advice that M. Freteau, chairman of the diplomatic committee, had made a representation to the national assembly, of the continued and increasing armament of Great-Britain; that thirty ships of the line, according to the former resolution of the assembly, were fully equipped, and that in the opinion of the committee further preparations were indispensably necessary to the protection of the empire. Fifteen more ships of the line were accordingly ordered to be got ready with all possible expedition.

Oct. 22. Neither of the two messengers at present resident in the house of Mr. Fitzherbert, at Madrid, were returned this day at noon, though the arrival of one of them is expected daily. He is the more anxiously wanted for, as something more truly in the way of an ultimatum is expected thereby.

Yesterday at one o'clock, Mr. Hollop, the king's messenger, arrived at the duke of Leed's office, Whitehall, with dispatches from Sir Robert Ainslie, his majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, which were laid before the king, after the drawing room broke up at St James's, by his grace.

Yesterday a messenger was dispatched with letters from the secretary of state's office for foreign affairs, Whitehall, to lord Auckland, his majesty's ambassador at the Hague.

We have undoubted authority for saying, that affairs have taken an alarming and unexpected turn. After Prussia, with the concurrence of England, had proceeded in the negotiation for general peace, and that he had made reasonable propositions to Russia, the minister of the new emperor at the court of Berlin delivered to M. de Hertzberg an official note, that "Leopold would consider himself bound to assist Russia with all his force in case he should be attacked by Prussia." This intimation has completely changed the aspect of affairs in Germany; and, from every appearance of peace, there is now making every possible preparation for war.

FIXED AIR.

Fixed air has not only a very powerful effect in medicine, but from it great advantages may be derived in economical purposes. By washing flesh meat two or three times a day with water impregnated with fixed air, it will be preserved perfectly sweet for ten or twelve days in the hottest weather of summer; and even meat that had begun to change, has been recovered by the same process.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, September 27.

"Immediately after the arrival of our fleet in the bay of Cadiz, the 9th of this month, they disembarked all their sick, amounting to 700 or 800; the length of the cruize must account for this, as before, during 56 days they were out at sea, they lost only 8 men by sickness. Most of the time has been taken up in exercising the sailors with whom, as well as the officers, the general appears very well satisfied. The fleet, it is thought, will put to sea again, after the equinox, unless there is a very great appearance of a peace.

"Mr. Fitzherbert, the British ambassador, received an express from his court, on the 10th instant, and had conferences with count Florida Blanca for three following days, and on the night of the 15th, sent back the courier to London, with the result of what passed. Nothing, however, has transpired here of the state of these negotiations. Count Florida Blanca has seen nobody lately but the English ambassador, who, on his side, has shewn no dispositions hostile to our hopes of a peace. All against them at present, are the armaments, which increase daily in our ports; at Cadiz they are equipping one 80 gun ship, and a number of others, as fast as possible, and at Ferrol they are sheathing the bottoms of an 80 gun ship, and one of 74, with copper, after which they will put to sea immediately.

"M. de Mirabeau's speech, relative to the family compact, is to be translated into Spanish.

"M. de Cabarrus's imprisonment proves fatal in its effects to his relations and friends daily. On the night of the 11th instant, the countess de Galvez, dowager of the viceroy of Mexico, was sent to Valladolid. M. Barthelmi has been confined in the prison of Madrid. Two French servants belonging to M. Cabarrus, and two belonging to madame de Galvez, have been conducted to the frontiers, and several others of M. Cabarrus's friends, have been removed to different places."

DUBLIN, *October* 12.

The report of four new regiments of foot to be raised in this kingdom, again prevails; orders, however, are not yet come to the war-office, so that if any such measure should take place, it will only be if a war actually commences, of which event there seems, at this time, the strongest probability.

The inhuman and indecent custom of interring dead bodies the day after their decease, has frequently led to fatalities too shocking to reflect on. Many persons who were but apparently dead, through a temporary suspension of the vital motions, having been inhumed alive by a conformity with this reprehensible custom.

A person passing the Hospital Fields burying place, late on Friday evening, was alarmed by a subterraneous voice at some distance; he instantly sought out the grave and heard a person as if in the struggles of suffocation. He immediately procured assistance to open the grave, which he marked with his stick; but alas! aid came too late; the unfortunate person had been effectually suffocated, and was found turned on her face in the coffin, a lusty young woman, of a florid appearance.

In England, bodies are never interred till after the fourth day at least, unless there are apparent signs of putrefaction, or indubitable certainty of death from long illness or other causes.

SALEM, *December* 21.

Captain Peabody arrived here, since our last, from Trinity, a windward port of Martinique, which he left the 23d of November. From him we learn, that the island still continues unhappily divided and armed against itself.

The contention in Martinique appears to have no reference to the late French revolution, as both parties acknowledge the present government in France. From the revolution, however, the colonies derived the privilege of constituting assemblies to legislate for them-

The equality was made by the colonial assembly of Martinique no longer left any exclusive commercial privileges to the town of St. Pierre; and the free people of colour felt the enjoyment of the rights of men. This equality excited the jealousy of the inhabitants of St. Pierre, and produced an enmity towards the rest of the colony, which continually increased till the massacre of the mulattoes on the 3d of June last. The justice of government was now obliged to interpose; and from hence have arisen the parties, of the government, planters, free mulattoes, &c. on one side—and the inhabitants of St. Pierre, on the other.

We have heretofore given the chain of events, subsequent to that massacre—the expedition against St. Pierre by the general and admiral; the imprisonment of the offenders; the demands of their release by the inhabitants; the defection of the troops, by which means the people of St. Pierre became possessed of Fort Bourbon; the consequent retreat of the government, and their supporters, to Gros-Morne; the hostilities which followed; and the shocking slaughter of a foraging party from the fort, by ambuscades in the cane patches, and other concealments, on the fatal 25th of September.

When captain Peabody came away, the parties were still in arms against each other. The people of St. pierre were still in possession of Fort Bourbon; and the head-quarters of the governor remained at Gros Morne, an eminence about four miles back from Trinity, strongly fortified. The governor's army consisted of about 2000; and the planters, &c. not in arms, ready to act when wanted. With the governor is a company of grenadiers, composed principally of the officers of the troops who gave up Fort Bourbon; a major in commission told captain Peabody, that he, as well as the other officers, did the duty, and submitted to the discipline, of privates.—The St. Pierre army was supposed to consist of about 2000, the greater part being the regular troops which had betrayed the fort; but destitute of their old officers, were proportionably inefficient.

The St. Pierre party, in their excursions from the fort, have burnt several excellent plantations near Fort-Royal, to prevent their being attacked again from the cane patches; but the governor's troops have now taken such positions as to prevent their appearing without the fort, and obtaining any provisions from the country. St. Pierre, however, was supplied by water, and by its cruisers so far prevented supplies to the windward, as to occasion great inconvenience, insomuch that it was said the governor had determined to attack St. Pierre. But the arrival from France of a 74 gun ship and a frigate has changed the scene; these, with a brig fitted out by the planters, now cruise before St. Pierre, have taken two of their cruisers, blocked up the rest, destroyed their commerce, and given protection to that of the windward ports.—Thus cut off from supplies by land and water, the town of St. Pierre must soon be brought to submission.

Two days before captain Peabody sailed, the governor's troops took from the other party, a small fort near Fort-Royal, which commands the navigation of Lemertine, where part of the governor's troops were quartered.

This civil war is carried on with little mercy.

At Trinity, life, property and commerce are protected by good government. At St. Pierre, it is said all are endangered by the want of government.

BOSTON, *December* 18.

It is diverting to an American to peruse the opinions of the London paragraph-writers respecting the United States. Some of them suppose, in case of a war, that we shall join our quondam parents, others that we are bound by treaty to assist France and Spain; some that we are actually preparing; others that we are too wise to engage in a war, when by being neutral we shall profit so greatly; and others attribute our expected neutrality to another cause, and say, "that the American congress have more wisdom than the national assembly, and justly consider their present state of finances as too low to encounter the expence of a war." The truth is, America wishes ill to neither Britain nor Spain. The vessels of both powers are welcome to our ports—and for their money, may both reciprocally be supplied with the naval stores, timber and provisions, with which our country abounds.

Seventy-one sail of the line in commission—5000 troops preparing for foreign service; daily and almost innumerable contracts for provisions and warlike stores—a constant promotion of captains to admirals, and from lieutenants to captains, 20 at a time; "are indications of some mighty preparations."—And all this has been done in Great-Britain. Peace or war, expence is certain! The preparations in Spain are neither less mighty, or less expensive.

NEW-LONDON, *December* 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-François, to his friend in New-London, dated November 2.

"There is now an insurrection of mulattoes and free negroes, about three or four leagues from this—all the troops have marched, and most of the sailors from the merchant's ships, and large draughts from the militia of the Cape. The Americans offered their services to guard the town.—The insurgents amount from 6 to 10,000; they demand to have the same rights and privileges as the whites, and that they shall be as eligible to hold any office. To-day about 30 were brought in prisoners—what the event will be, time only will decide."

ALBANY, *December* 20.

By a gentleman last evening from Quebec, we are informed of the arrival at that place, of the honourable general Alured Clarke (late lieutenant-governor of the Island of Jamaica) who is appointed to succeed lord Dorchester in the government. His lordship, however, continues in office until spring. The above gentleman further informs, that news of the expedition against the Indians (mentioned in the president's speech) under general Harmar, had reached Canada, and caused various conjectures, and various opinions were in circulation respecting its real destination; some supposed it was against Detroit, some one place and some another.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 3.

Copy of a letter received by the lord mayor of London, from the duke of Leeds.

I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that the messenger Dreslin, arrived here this morning, with dispatches from Mr. Fitzherbert, ambassador at the court of Madrid, dated Sunday 24th October, containing an account, that a convention for terminating the differences which had arisen with that court, had been agreed upon, between his excellency on the part of his majesty, and the count de Florida Blanca, on the part of the catholic king; and that the convention was to be signed, and exchanged by those ministers, the 27th of the same month.

Signed, LEEDS.

London, 4th November.

Extract of a letter, dated London, 5th November, 1790.

"We embrace the earliest opportunity of informing you, that a messenger arrived yesterday morning from Madrid, with dispatches from our ambassador, Mr. Fitzherbert, dated 24th October, containing an account that a convention for settling the differences which had arisen with that court, was agreed upon between him and the count de Florida Blanca, and would be signed and interchanged the 27th of that month. This happy event, by insuring the continuance of peace, will give new life to trade, which has long been in a state of inactivity."

By private letters lately received from Europe, dated October 24th, we hear that Leopold has declared, that notwithstanding the treaty of Reichenback, by which he renounces his alliance with Russia, for the purpose of making war with the Turks; he still intends to abide by former treaties of defensive alliance with the first mentioned power, and is determined to give the promised succours should she be attacked. This declaration has affected a considerable change in the political situation of Europe; and will, it is likely, force most of the active cabinets to a change of measures, to keep up the balance of power. So important a power thrown into the scale of Russia, must affect Prussia and her allies.

Extract of a letter from Cape-François November 29.

"Two regiments of mulattoes have been this day disarmed by order, you may mention this as a piece of news."

SHEPHERD's-TOWN, *December* 6.

In our last we mentioned, that some extraordinary circumstances took place at the execution of the unfortunate Medlicot, at Winchester. Our accounts at that time were rather exaggerated: the report of his being still living was premature; however many experiments were made use of to restore him to life, such as bleeding, rubbing with salt, &c. but every attempt proved ineffectual. "He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 13.

The following are the appointments made by the Governor and Council, agreeably to the act passed last session, entitled, An act for the better administration of justice in the several counties of this state.

For the first DISTRICT,

Michael Jenifer Stone, Esquire, chief justice.

Associate justices, For St. Mary's county, John De Butts and Zachariah Forrest, Esquires.

For Charles county, George Lee and George Dent, Esquires.

For Calvert county, Joseph Wilkinson and William Grahame, Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, No appointment.

For the second DISTRICT,

James Tilghman, Esquire, chief justice.

Associate justices, For Talbot county, William Perry and James Tilghman, jun. Esquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, James Hollyday and Edward Harris, Esquires.

For Kent county, Samuel Chew and James Lloyd, Esquires.

For Cæcil county, Tobias Rudolph and Stephen Hyland, Esquires.

For the third DISTRICT,

Benjamin Nicholson, Esquire, chief justice.

Associate justices, For Anne-Arundel county, Nicholas Carroll and William Campbell, Esquires.

For Baltimore county, Otho Holland Williams and Charles Ridgely, of Wm. Esquires.

For Harford county, Samuel Hughes and Benedict Hall, Esquires.

For the fourth DISTRICT,

John Done, Esquire, chief justice.

Associate justices, For Caroline county, William Richardson and Henry Downes, Esquires.

For Worcester county, No appointment.

For Somerset county, William Winder and Henry Jackson, Esquires.

For Dorchester county, Robert Harrison and Moses Lecompte, Esquires.

For the fifth DISTRICT,

Richard Potts, Esquire, chief justice.

Associate justices, For Montgomery county, Benjamin C. Stoddert and Jeremiah Crabb, Esquires.

For Frederick county, Upton Sheredine and John R. Key, Esquires.

For Washington county, Thomas Sprigg, and Henry Shryock, Esquires.

For Allegany county, Andrew Bruce and John Simpkins, Esquires.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

TO FREEMAN.

SINCE you're so fond of liberty,
Pain, may perhaps, pass a decree,
That all your schemes may be effected,
In a short time.—Not one neglected.
Behold the monarch of the blacks!
Who, seated on his throne! not lacks
Aught, except sometimes a shirt
And other cloaths quite free of dirt,
A hungry belly, by the bye.
His palace dress up like Hog Rye.
You to this station elevated
Have the best claim to be first rated.
Look round—behold, past liberation,
Observe and see, each different station.
Those who've providers, there you'll find,
Clad in a garb of different kind,
Neat, clean and warm. While those we see,
In rags and dirt, who've been set free,
Too lazy for their own support,
They often steal——The gallows court.
If in America you fail,
To Africa you may set sail,
And there, a general liberation,
May mount you to imperial station.
Save from the knife each captive black;
Merit, you there, can never lack.
Let's see you seated on your throne,
Ador'd by all—oppos'd by none;
With liberty, triumphant reigning,
All it's effects, yourself maintaining!
Hail mighty chief with his black wives!
Be you all happy, thro' your lives.

ABARIS.

4th January, 1791.

Congress of the United States.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States."

WHEREAS no express provision has been made for extending the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tunnage of ships or vessels," to the collection of the duties imposed by the said "Act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," doubts concerning the same may arise: Therefore, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the act, entitled, An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tunnage of ships or vessels, and be in force for the collection of the duties specified and laid in and by the act, entitled, An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States, as fully and effectually, as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, provision, clause, matter and thing therein contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by the act last aforesaid.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, December 27th, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Agreeable to an act of assembly for that purpose, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 25th of February next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at the Eastern Branch ferry,

A NUMBER of healthy country born NEGROES, of different ages and sexes; also STOCK of different kinds, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Bond with approved security must be given, and, upon the punctual payment of the interest annually, three years credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above five pounds, but for all sums under five pounds ready money will be expected, by

w6 ANTHONY ADDISON,
O. CARR,
Trustees for HENRY A. CALLIS, a minor.

N. B. At the same time and place, a few young likely negroes will be sold for ready money only.

Prince-George's county, January 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county court, at their sitting in March next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, or part of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit: Part of ARNOLD GRAY, part of ROPER RANGE, part of BRIGHT SEAT, part of SHOWDEN'S REPUTATION SUPPORTED, part of LINTHICUM'S WALKS and COPE'S HILLS, all adjoining each other, and pursuant to the direction of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HOPKINS, of GERARD.

January 8, 1791.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber will prosecute any person whatever who shall hereafter hunt or come within his enclosures on his land, near Annapolis, without leave.

JOHN WEEMS.

WILL be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the seventh day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Durham parish, Charles county, near Smith's point, on Patowmack river,

ABOUT thirty very likely valuable country born SLAVES, consisting chiefly of able bodied MEN and WOMEN, there being few children among them. Eighteen months credit will be given; the purchasers must enter into bond with approved security. The stock of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP, with some plantation UTENSILS, will also be offered for sale.

4w CATHARINE STRANGE.

January 4, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that we intend to apply to the next county court to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in March next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, in the county aforesaid, called TYLER'S LOT, PEASLEY'S INHERITANCE, PROCTOR'S PARK, COCKEY'S ADDITION, MILFORD, GOSSEL'S ADVENTURE, TIMBER NECK, HAPPY CHOICE and VACANT LAND, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

ZACHARIAH JACOB,
DORSEY JACOB,
w4 RICHARD BOONE,
FRANCIS CROMWELL.

January 5, 1791.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Annapolis; Zachariah Allen (2), St. Mary's county.

John Adam Boyer, John Bowers, David Bangs, captain Francis Burges (2), care of Charles Carroll, Annapolis; William D. Beall, Prince-George's county.

John Hamilton Chew, Annapolis; captain Joseph Clark, Lyon's creek.

Joseph Dowson, Benjamin Dulany, Robert Dorsey, Annapolis; Henry H. Dorsey, Indian Landing.

Alexander Fraizer, William Faris, Hugh Finlay, Annapolis.

Elizabeth Gaffaway, Eliza Jane Gaffaway, Annapolis; John Galloway, near Annapolis; Joseph Green (2), Charles county.

James Hunt, jun. or James Hunter, Annapolis; Henry Hall, near Annapolis; Richard Harwood, Anne-Arundel county; Daniel Hughes, jun. Mount Pleasant; Benjamin Hutchens, St. Mary's county.

Anthony Jones, Annapolis.

John Kilty, captain Kemp (2), Annapolis; Mr. Knight, West Nottingham.

William Lansdale, Annapolis.

William Vans Murray, Gilbert Middleton (2), Annapolis.

James Nicols, Pemberton Nicols, Annapolis.

John B. O'Kelly, Upper Marlborough.

William Pace, Annapolis; William Peacock, Charles county.

John Randall (2), Henry Ridgely, Randall and Delosier (3), Richard Ridgely, Anne Rutland, care of George Mann, Annapolis; John Ryburn, Patuxent.

Capt. John Steuart, Samuel Schumacher, Henry Steele, care of George Mann, Gustavus Scott (2), care of Richard Sprigg, William Smith, John Stewart, care of Charles Steuart, Annapolis; James Somervell, Prince-George's county; capt. Stephen Stranack, at Robert Young's, Nottingham.

Richard Tilghman, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, West river; Brian Taylor, St. Leonard's creek; William Gladfon Taylor, Port-Tobacco.

John Welsh (2), Annapolis; John H. Williams, Upper Marlborough; rev. Dr. Charles H. Wharton, John Weems, Weems's Forest; captain Antonio Wallace (3), Lower Marlborough.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

†*† No letters will be delivered without the money.

Calvert county, December 22, 1790.

THE subscriber, having greatly suffered by his fences being thrown down in various places—paths made through every part of his plantation—and his fields becoming mere commons—finds himself under the disagreeable necessity to give this public notice, that he has laid out the road leading through his plantation to the old court-house landing, of which he begs every one to take particular notice—He forewarns all persons from crossing any part of his grounds in any other manner whatever, unless strictly by the said road to the very landing itself—for he is absolutely determined to prosecute, to the utmost rigour of the law, every one, without respect to persons, he shall find for the future deviating in any manner from this notice.—He likewise forewarns all persons from hunting either with dog or gun, on any part of his lands.

2 M. TANEY.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, (as per decree of the chancellor) on bond with approved security, on Wednesday the 16th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following tracts of LAND, in Dorchester county, viz.

NEW-MARKET, containing 32 acres of land, with dwelling and outhouses; BENNETT'S PASTURE, fix acres, adjoining; GREEN TIMBER YARD, fixty five acres; all on Hunger river. HOG-QUARTER, 250 acres, on Black-Water.

3 CHARLES STEUART, Administrator of JOHN BENNETT.

Bank of Maryland.

THE number of shares prescribed by the charter of the BANK of MARYLAND, as necessary to proceed to the election of directors, being complete—NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders will be held on the first Monday in March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Grant's tavern, for the purpose of choosing the directors.

ROBERT GILMOR,
JAMES CAREY,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
SAMUEL SMITH,
CHARLES GARTS,
NICHOLAS SLUBEY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
JAMES EDWARDS.

2 Baltimore, December 15, 1790.

December 14th, 1790.

By virtue of a decree in chancery, at May term last, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, for ready money, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the fourth day of FEBRUARY next,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in Pomonkey, in Charles county, on which Thomas Smallwood formerly lived, and now in the possession of Samuel Ward Middleton. A conveyance will be made in terms of the decree, which may be seen by applying to me in Piscataway, in Prince-George's county.

4 JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES, Trustee.

To be SOLD,

For CASH only, on the 18th day of this inst.

SOME valuable STOCK, consisting of cattle and horses; some household furniture—For the purpose of discharging the debts of Rachel Johnson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. The sale to begin at nine o'clock. JACOB LUSBY, Executor.

January 5, 1791. 2x

To be SOLD,

On the 25th day of January, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THAT valuable PLANTATION near Herring creek church, lately the property of THOMAS DEALE, deceased, containing 329 acres.

At the same time will be SOLD sundry NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, boys and girls, and some STOCK. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by

3x JOSEPH DEALE, Executor.

Annapolis, December 28, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS DALZIELL, late of this city, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally proved, as they may be settled by

2 MARGARET DALZIELL, Executrix.

An ACT respecting the creditors and debtors of this state.

WHEREAS the provision for the debts of the respective states by the congress of the United States renders it essential to the interest of this state, that its creditors should subscribe to the loan proposed by congress, upon receiving a full compensation from the state for any injury which they might sustain thereby,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That it be proposed to the creditors of this state, to subscribe to the loan proposed by the congress of the United States, by an act of the said congress, entitled, An act making provision for the debt of the United States, and the faith of this state is hereby pledged to receive from the creditors, who shall subscribe to the said loan, all certificates bearing an interest of three per cent. and all certificates bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, which the said creditors shall become entitled to by such subscription; and in exchange therefor, there shall be paid by the trustee appointed by this act, to the said respective creditors, a compensation in stock, created under the act of congress aforesaid, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. to the full amount of the principal sums mentioned in the said certificates.

And, in order to establish a fund for making the said payment to the subscribing creditors, *Be it enacted*, That Benjamin Harwood, of the city of Annapolis, be and he is hereby appointed a trustee for the purpose of subscribing to the loan proposed by congress the continental paper now in the treasury of this state, and for other purposes herein after mentioned.

And be it enacted, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby directed to deliver to the said trustee all the continental paper now in the treasury, which may be subscribed to the said loan under the act of congress aforesaid, taking his written declaration acknowledging the receipt of the said paper as trustee of the state, and that the said trustee shall subscribe the same in his own name, and shall deliver the certificates, which he shall receive therefor from the continental commissioner, to the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That when any creditor or creditors of this state, who shall subscribe to the said loan, shall produce to the said trustee, any certificate granted by the said commissioner, bearing an interest of three per cent. or any certificate granted by such commissioner, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and shall assign and transfer the said certificates to the said trustee in due form of law, it shall be lawful for the said trustee, and he is hereby required to transfer to the said creditor or creditors, in exchange therefor, so much of the stock herein before mentioned, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. as shall amount to the principal sums mentioned in such certificates; and the said trustee shall deliver all certificates, transferred to him by any creditor or creditors as aforesaid, to the treasurer of the western shore for the use of this state: Provided always, that the said trustee shall not be satisfied, that the certificates to be produced by any creditor shall have been received from the said commissioner on loan, subscribed in certificates issued by this state.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the trustee, appointed or to be appointed in virtue of this act, to receive the interest which shall become due on the stock which he shall hold in trust for the state, and to pay the same to the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That in case the said trustee, or any other trustee to be appointed in virtue of this act, shall refuse to act, or die, or refuse or neglect to give security as herein after required, the governor and council shall appoint another person in his stead.

And be it enacted, That every trustee appointed, or to be appointed, in virtue of this act, shall, within thirty days after notice of his appointment, and before he proceeds to act, give bond to the state, with good security to be approved of by the governor and council, in the sum of five thousand pounds current money, for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in him by this act, and the said bond shall be recorded by the clerk of the general court for the western shore, and a copy thereof, certified by the said clerk, under his hand and seal of office, shall be received as evidence in any court of law or equity of this state.

And, Whereas the taking out of circulation the certificates issued by this state, will be injurious to the debtors of the state, who were permitted to make payment in the said certificates by the act, entitled, An act respecting the debtors and creditors of this state, under the act to establish funds to secure the payment of the state debt within six years, and for the punctual payment of the annual interest thereon; *Be it enacted*, That all debtors who installed, or might have installed, under the act aforesaid, shall be allowed to make payment of their debt as follows: that is to say, all arrears of interest to the first day of December, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, and two thirds of the principal, in specie, or in depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock created under the act of congress herein before mentioned, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. one third of the principal in specie, or in stock created under the said act of congress, and bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred; and all interest accruing after the said first day of December, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, in specie only.

And be it enacted, That the stock paid by the said debtors shall be transferred by them to the trustee appointed by, or to be appointed in virtue of, this act.

And be it enacted, That no execution shall issue against any debtor who installed, or might have installed under the said act, before the first day of August next; and if executions have already issued, the attorney-general shall suspend them, the defendants first paying all legal costs.

And be it enacted, That the first payment due on the bonds of the debtors who have installed, shall be postponed until the first day of August next.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for all debtors, who had permission to install by the act aforesaid, to install at any time before the first day of August next, upon the same terms and principles as are prescribed and established by the act aforesaid, except that the time of the first payment shall be on the said first day of August next, and that the manner of making payment shall be as is herein before mentioned: and if any of the said debtors who have not installed, and who shall install before the first day of August next, have paid any part of the principal of their debt since the first day of August last, the governor and council shall have regard to the said payments, and in taking their bonds shall regulate the times of payment, so as to put them on the same footing as if they had installed before the first day of August last.

And be it enacted, That where the security of any debtor has obtained an assignment of the bond of his principal, under the act aforesaid, nothing in this act contained shall prevent the said security, his executors, administrators, or assigns, from proceeding and recovering on the said assigned bond, in the same manner as if this act had not been made; and if any security shall not be able to prevail on his principal to install before the first day of August next, the said security, or his heirs, executors, or administrators, may install on the same terms that the principal might have done, and shall thereupon be entitled to an assignment of the original bond from the treasurer of the western shore, who is hereby directed to make the same, and shall have the same proceedings thereon in his or her own name, for his or her own use, as the state might have had.

And be it enacted, That all powers vested in the governor and council by the act aforesaid, shall be and are hereby continued until the end of the session of assembly which shall be first held after the next general election of delegates for this state.

And be it enacted, That the trustee appointed, or to be appointed, in virtue of this act, shall have, as a compensation for his services for the present year, two hundred and fifty pounds current money, and for every subsequent year, if his service shall be required, the sum of seventy-five pounds current money.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be requested to cause this act to be published, for the space of six weeks, in the several news-papers of this state, and to send one hundred printed copies thereof to each respective county, for the information of the people.

3

FUNDED DEBT
OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORM
OF
A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that ——— do make, constitute and appoint, ——— true and lawful attorney, for — and in — names, to sell, assign and transfer, ——— the ——— stock, standing in —— name, in the books of ———, with power also, an attorney or attornies under — for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — said attorney, or — substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof ——— have hereunto set —— hand and seal the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord one thousand —— hundred and ——.

(L. S.)
(L. S.)

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

On the back of the above the following ACKNOWLEDGMENT *must be made.*

BE IT KNOWN, That on the —— day of —— one thousand —— hundred and ——, before me ——, came ———, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and ——— affixed ——— the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer;" if only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of;" if power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent." (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest,) or the words "funded three per cent" (which will designate the three per cent. stock,) or the word "deferred," which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years,) or the word "unfunded," (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed:" The blank immediately following to be filled up with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM
OF
A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To receive INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these presents, that ——— do make, constitute and appoint, ——— true and lawful attorney, for — and in — name, to receive the interest ———, the stock standing in — name, in the books of ———, with power also, an attorney or attornies under — for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — said attorney, or — substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof ——— have hereunto set —— hand and seal the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord one thousand —— hundred and ——.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

BE IT KNOWN, That on the —— day of —— one thousand —— hundred and ——, before me came ———, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand —— the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to be general, the words "now due or which shall hereafter grow due upon," are to be inserted after the word "interest," if not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state; or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed," the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorited, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
When made in person.

I ———, the within named, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ———. Witness my hand, at the office of ———, this —— day of ———, ———.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
By POWER of ATTORNEY.

I ———, by virtue of a power of attorney from the within mentioned ———, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ——. Witness my hand at the office of ———, this ——— day of ———, ———.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

I ———, by virtue of a power from ———, duly authorited by letter of attorney, with power of substitution, from the within mentioned ———, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ———. Witness my hand, at the office of ———, this ——— day of ———, ———. 7

St. John's College.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN's COLLEGE, on the 14th day of November, 1790, the following RESOLUTIONS were entered into—

1st. RESOLVED, That at the next quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of February next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher classes in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that science is usually taught in colleges, together with natural and moral philosophy and logic, it is expected that none will apply but those who are well skilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicant are esteemed of essential consequence by the board, sufficient testimonials of these must be produced, otherwise the application will not be attended to.

2d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a master of the French language, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In these, as in the former instance, those who apply must be furnished with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to discharge the duties of their departments, will determine the board in their choice.

9 NICH. CARROLL, Pres. pro. tem.

To be SOLD, at this Printing-Office,
Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS
of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price eight dollars, in sheets.——All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. 14

LOTTERY.

THE proprietor of which has for this object the disposal of a very valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land, beautifully and conveniently situated on the river Severn, within five miles of Annapolis, and eighteen of Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its soil, being adapted to every species of country produce. There is about one hundred acres of said land cleared and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling-house, with some useful out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine stream of water running through the same. The remainder of said land abound with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It must be obvious to every person, that this scheme holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no sum is sunk, but the purchase of said plantation, which sum constitutes the capital prize.

The proprietor further assures the public, that the said plantation, together with the house and out offices, cost him one hundred and fifty pounds, and upwards, over and above the sum annexed to it in the scheme; and pledges himself to make a good and lawful title of said land to the fortunate adventurer as soon as the drawing of said lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as soon as drawn. The title-deed to be seen by applying to

RICHARD BURLAND.

SCHEME.

			Dollars.
1	Prize of the said plantation, valued at		2700
2	Ditto of	100 Dollars each, are	200
3	Ditto	50 Ditto,	150
4	Ditto	40 Ditto,	160
6	Ditto	30 Ditto,	180
8	Ditto	20 Ditto,	160
12	Ditto	10 Ditto,	120
466	Ditto	5 Ditto,	2330
502	Prizes,		6000
998	Blanks.		
1500	Tickets, at four dollars each, are		6000

MANAGERS.
In BALTIMORE.

Mr. William M'Laughlin, | Mr. Christopher Raborg,
Mr. Charles Garis, | Captain Joshua Barney,
Mr. James Somervell, | Mr. William Raborg,
Mr. William Gibbon, | Mr. Jacob Graybell,
Mr. Edward Pannell, | Mr. Scandlin, Barry.

ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. James Williams, | Mr. Frederick Gramm.

Baltimore, September 6, 1790. 16

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oznabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 21

To be SOLD,

On the premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE HOUSES and LOT belonging to the late JAMES DICK, in Annapolis, where James Dick and Stewart formerly kept store.

The day following will be EXPOSED to SALE, at Newington rope-walk, within one mile of Annapolis, about sixty-two acres of LAND, with the improvements and utensils belonging to the rope-walk. The whole of the land to be sold together, or in lots if more suitable to the purchaser or purchasers.

Likewise, a LOT of four acres of ground, with the improvements, upon lease for twenty-one years, renewable, on payment of one year's rent, six pounds sterling, at the end of every twenty-one years.

MARY M'CULLOCH, Extx.
C. STEUART, } Executors
J. M'CULLOCH, } of JAMES DICK.

9

To be SOLD,
A new BRICK HOUSE,
In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

Dec. 9, 1789. 44 JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.